COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

SHIPMAN'S
COMMON-SENSE BINDER

PATENTED

JANUARY 19, 1892. APRIL 19, 1904

To open binder, remove the slides from fasteners raise the fasteners to an erect position and then file papers. For punching: lay the papers on covers and mark sheets to correspond with fasteners.

If DUPLICATE is wanted ORDER 25981

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK.

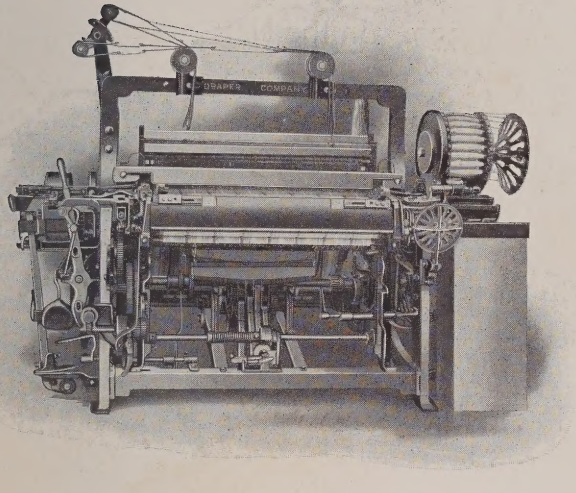
COTTON CHATS

By the Secretary of the

DRAPER COMPANY,

HOPEDALE, MASS.

No. 68. DECEMBER, 1907.



E MODEL LOOM.

After many experiments with various models for varied uses we still recommend the standard E model for general use. The best points of other models have been gradually incorporated in this design. The loom illustrated in the cut is equipped with five harness cotton harness, feeler, double fork and loom seat. Note the three part square corner arch, the new iron filling box top and other details. We have heavier looms for heavy weaves and lighter looms for light weaves but we find the majority of our customers prefer this model to a lighter style for any light goods and many find it sufficiently heavy for any general weaving. Our new catalogue now in the hands of the binder will show our other models and we have already sent a post-card to each Cotton Chat receiver to ascertain whether they care to receive copies.

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LOOM SALES.

Our recent loom catalogue affords a comparison of sales with the catalogue published just two years previous, and an analysis of the increase is certainly interesting. In the two years, our loom orders increased just 29,719 by the record, though, as a matter of fact, it was even larger than this, as discovered by later corrections in the standing of orders noted two years ago. Taking the records as printed, however, it shows the greatest increase is in the state of South Carolina, 11,280 for the two=year period, which is more than the increase in the entire Northern states, which amounted to 10,399. In the Northern states, the principal increases were in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and New York, in the order stated. In the South, the order was South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, etc., in the order stated. Our foreign loom sales, as reported by our agents, are increasing of late, we even hearing that possible customers are finding it difficult to get Northrop looms as fast as needed, in view of the over-demand on the present facilities. In our own plant, we have found it perfectly easy to keep a steady output of 500 looms per week for many months of this past season; and we were by no means straining our regular facilities. In view of the money panic, we anticipate a lessening of orders for the immediate future, but the situation will naturally straighten itself out in time, and the orders again be received in their usual quantity. There is no longer any question in the majority of mills, as to the necessity for Northrop looms. The purchases are only governed by the amount of cash available for payment.

On July 1st,1902,we had sold 27,980 Northrop Looms in South Carolina out of a total of 64,540. Subtracting the 786 gingham looms of the Highland Park Co. at Rock Hill, it was shown that there were 35,774 common looms left running. On July 1st, 1907, we had sold to South Carolina 48,344 out of their 88,407 looms (less Highland Park looms), showing 40,063 common looms now running. The Northrop Looms have therefore gained 20,364 in number in five years while the common gained but 4,289. Since Northrop looms have replaced many common, the latter figure does not represent the total of common looms sold, but it **does** show the net gain.

Of 103 mills figured in this state 31 are completely

equipped with Northrop Looms and 32 partially equipped, leaving 40 mills wholly equipped with common looms. We have proved our looms to be superior for the goods made in this state and we shall undoubtedly lessen the number of common looms running unless the handicap of running them has prevented the gaining of surplus with which to buy new looms.

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DOUBLE FORK PRICES.

A certain party in exploiting the supposed merits of a new loom attachment, has referred to the double filling fork as increasing the cost of looms 20 to 25 per cent. As we happen to be the introducers of looms with double forks, we might think this had reference to ourselves, were it not for the fact that our double fork is sold by us at an extra cost of just $5 per loom on new looms, which price is added to cover the extra cost of making the loom two inches wider and attaching this extra mechanism. Possibly other people **do** increase their charges for double fork looms by the larger figure quoted, but we wish to assure possible customers that **we** are not guilty of such an excessive charge. We might say in this connection that our double fork has been greatly simplified in its natural evolution, and is now giving the very best of satisfaction.

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YARN MILL PREDICAMENT.

The recent drop in cotton yarn prices and the consequent restriction of production, calls attention to the rapid increase in yarn mills of late, and the possible necessity for finding a market for their surplus product. Here in the North, we have had four large new yarn mills quite recently added in New Bedford, and another large mill in Fitchburg. A new thread mill is also starting up in Fall River. North Carolina has added appreciably to its quota of spinning mills. The Northern mills are fairly well assured of a market for their product, by reason of the fineness of the numbers of some, and the facilities for placing product controlled by others; but it is somewhat questionable as to whether the Southern yarn industry will not find itself in

an uncomfortable predicament, if something is not done promptly to relieve the situation.

A very sensible plan would be to build modern weave sheds adjacent to many of the modern spinning mills, and weave the yarn into cloth. While the 400,000 or more common looms of this country still run, there is always a chance for profitable competition when equipped with Northrop looms. With good management, there would be no danger as to the profits possible, so long as the common looms are still running; and a great part of them must run for many years yet, since the process of replacement is naturally slow.

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A FEW QUOTATIONS.

"I have been thinking of dropping you a few lines to let you know what I am doing with your loom. We are making 68 reed, 72 pick, 4.75 (yds. to lb.) 30s warp, 40s filling, and I am getting 93 per cent. with 1 per cent. seconds, and I have got the best running work in this part of the country. This loom is giving perfect satisfaction. I have been working on the Draper loom for ten years, and I think I know something about them. I have worked for overseers that knew nothing about the Draper loom, and they were always kicking about something (that has had some effect), but not as much now as some time back.

Yours for a good year, 1907."

"I know you will be gratified to hear that our cloth room man reported to me yesterday, after a careful test of many weeks, that drills made without the "Feeler" on Draper looms, but with the double filling fork are much more perfect in every way than drills made on the old fashion ——— looms. A careful comparison as to shuttle marks reveals the fact that there are about one-third as many made on the Draper looms as on the ———. There are practically no thin places and altogether the cloth appears to be smoother and better. As our cloth room man expressed it to me:—"It seems as though drills made on Draper looms are worth a 1-4c more." Knowing that this information will be gratifying to you, in view of the fact that it confirms your judgment as stated to me at the time I purchased the looms, I take pleasure in giving it to you."